The Territory of the Hudson Bay Company and the North-West Passage.

(From la Revus des Denx Mondes,)

Besides the above-mentioned lines of communication, there is another railway receiving a subsidy from the Central Government, which joins the Valley of the Mississippi to that of the Red River, in running on the Red River as far as Fort Garry, and thus an uninterrupted line of nication by railway and steamer connects all the English establishments on the Red River to the United States, and United States, where everybody is Amer-

These are the complaints made by the Colonial to the Home Government, and in favor of which they bring forward some good, as well as some exaggerated, arguments. If Canada were united to British Columbia by a railroad, then would the distance from Europe to China and Japan dian individuality, have hindered the Canbe lessened 3,000 miles : the western coast of America, New Zealand, Australia, and United States. Independence, under the even the East Indies, would be nearer to nominal sovereignty of England, answers England, while Port Esquimant becoming, better to their ideas; but this independas a natural result, the most important ence is easily alarmed, and very sensitive. naval station in the world, Victoria would When the British Government proposes grow to be the largest commercial emporium of either hemisphere. But the British Columbians ought to consider the other the Canadian Parliament hastens to subside of the question, and see what difficulties would attend the realization of their English merchandise. The cold and resanguine hopes. They do not stop to served relations existing between the consider whether the country to the north- British Government and Canada, are due ward of Lake Superior is as densely pop- to the conviction, on both sides. that Engulated as the valley of the Mississippi, or land would not wage war with the United whether Fort William is able to compete States in vindication of a purely Canadian with such a city as St. Louis. They seem interest, and that, on the other hand, Canto lose sight of the fact that the country ada would not hazard hostilities with her extending from Lake Superior to Cariboo neighbors for a mere British interest. But is a vast solitude, and that all the practi- their union is not the less strong for all cable routes across the Rocky Mountains that, and neither of them has a wish to terminate in the valley of the Columbia, break it. that is to say, within United States terri- If the English Government may be able

and railways,) would not be directly useful no other uninterrupted communication mitted as an unquestionable fact that Eag- with the rest of the world, is through the land does not act towards her American American steamers and railways. Colonies as the United States do towards their newly acquired territories. If Eng- being finished, can be summarily said to be them too heavily for the benefit of the the Ottawa River and Lake Nipis causes roads to be made, public establish- country. expenses of the road in its own territory, and send fewer soldiers.

in good time. the auriferous to the agricultural Colony, the United States, and through the same se of Sorel, at the junction of the Rich- determined to do nothing that might preieu with the St. Lawrence, have quad- vent it, and to allow everything to be done

rupled. The population of Toronto doubles every ten or eleven years, and in Canada West, it has increased from 77,000 to nearly 1,000,000. But, at the same time, and whatever may be the reason of it, the new-comers preserve the traces of their origin, and do not merge them into one type, and the so-called Canadians remain English, French, Scotch, or Irish; the two latter not relinquishing their national haesota. An American steamer is now tred, and raising at times the green and orange flags, in defiance to each other. It is a Colony, no doubt; the country is new, but the inhabitants belong to old races, which makes a striking contrast with the keeps them entirely separated from Canada. ican. Canada. with its old French population, its new Anglo-Saxon and Irish inhabitants, and in the immediate neigh-

borhood of the United States, is destined to break her bondage. Some political and economical reasons, old and new rivalries, and above all, a strong sentiment of Canaadians from effecting their union with the to defray the expenses of public works,

with due attention paid to the national At all times, the Colonies have enter- susceptibilities of the Canadians, to overtained the idea that the glory of the come the political difficulties, will it be as Empire was dependent on the active de- easy for it to triumph over the material velopment of their resources, and in Brit- difficulties inherent to the topographical ish Columbia, the selfishness of the Colo- condition of the country? They can be nists has acquired large proportions, owing briefly told: The navigation of the St. to their rapid success in the present, and Lawrence is interrupted every winter by to the uncertainty of the future. It is a the ice; then Portland, Me., takes the matter of doubt whether or not the miser- place of Montreal, and New York that of able state of agriculture is to be attributed Toronto, and during four months twoto the want of proper means of communithirds of the Canadian products have cation rather than to the absence of a either to lay in store or to pass through fertile soil, suitable for agricultural pur- United States territory. On the other suits; but it is certain that a road from hand, Chicago, the main American busi-British Columbia to Fort Garry, (which is ness place in the North-west, situated on the terminus of the American steamers the southern shore of Lake Michigan, has to English interests, but would serve to with the sea than by the Canadian rivers, transport to New York a great part of the while the only connection of the western trade of Victoria. But it must be ad- English establishments on the Red River

All the public works now finished, or land has now altered her colonial policy so comprehended in two enterprises: 1st, a far as to be considered the most liberalminded motherland in the world, yet she to the coast of Nova Scotia, traversing does not deem it absolutely necessary, be- the Canadian peninsula, and running near cause she has, in former times, lost thirteen the St. Lawrence; 2nd, a canal, winding Colonies, for having attempted to tax its way north of the Lakes, by means of Empire, to levy higher taxes on the inhab- which, terminating at Lake Huron, lessens itants of Great Britain for the sake of the by 450 miles, the distance of Chicago from Colonies, which may, one day, square their the sea. In the meantime, the trade of accounts by a Declaration of Independ- Canada with the United States is daily ence. She believes she has done her duty increasing. The vicinity, the development by her Colonies when she grants them the of the population on both sides of the liberty of regulating, at their pleasure, Lakes, the force of the circumstances by their own imposts and expenses, and takes which countries of different natural recharge of what are termed the "Imperial" sources are led to exchange their products, Expenses, that is, the military and naval -all these reasons combined have renderexpenditures. Very different is the policy ed, or will render the trade of the two of the United States towards their new countries superior to that which has exterritories. The Central Government isted between the Colony and the mother-

ments to be built, schools, libraries, insane | Canada being a country devoted to agasylums, to be constructed, and gets back, ricultural pursuits, is favorable to the idea in time, the money thus advanced, from of free exchange, and this is one of the the sale of the public lands, the value of reasons why it is averse to a union with which has been enhanced by those accom- the United States. The Canadians who modations and public works. In a geo- have resisted the real estate imposts would graphical point of view, the situation of not submit to excessive customs duties, England on the American Continent is the receipts of which would go into the not so favorable as that of the United Pederal treasury, instead of serving to States; her possessions begin only at the complete their own public works. In the 49th degree of latitude, and in the pres- present state of those works, they would ence of all these disadvantages, there is lose the great advantages they expect no wonder that the English Government from them, if they were to merge themdoes not show more energetic sympathy selves with the United States. The Canfor their American Colonies. On the 4th adians are too brave a people to be comof June, 1862, the Duke of Newcastle, pelled by force, either by their home Govsuccessor to Mr. Balwer, in the Colonial ernment or by their powerful neighbors, Department, said in Parliament, "that it but their patriotism does not render them was not, perhaps, impossible to establish a insensible to the advantages resulting from way of communication between Canada public works, and in order to insure more and British Columbia, but that it seemed effectually the loyalty of Canada, England advisable that the latter should bear the would do well to subsidize more railways,

and that the former should consent to con- The cultivable lands of Canada are not tings and finish it at its own expense." It so extensive as is commonly believed : on appears undeniable, therefore, that if Eng- the south, the United States frontier is and loses her American possessions, it close to the valley of the St. Lawrence, will be through not having opened roads and on the north, it is limited by the icy barriers of Labrador. It is, therefore, cer-If we shift the scene from the western tain that if immigration continues, there to the eastern side of the Continent, from | will take place, as in the United States, a general movement of the immigrants towe shall find ourselves in the quiet and | wards the West, that is, towards the terrifine Provinces of Canada, where the same tories of the Hudson Bay Company, where want of means of communication is equally the colonists are already complaining of felt. Canada, as well as British Columbia, the anti-colonial policy of that Company. will see her destinies ruled by those who A long range of mountains, almost inacmay be in possession of the roads. Can-ada is an independent Province, having a ish Columbia, while the frontier separatwell-defined individuality. The population ing the English possessions from the has increased in the same proportion as in United States, is a mathematical line, passing through monotonous and uninhabaginaing of the present century, the in-abitants of Queboc have doubled in num-where England has but little chance of where England has but little chance of to hasten it. The American road is finished, but the English road is not even

An American agent, sent by the State of Minnesota, to visit the country watered by the Red River and the Saskatchewan, and to report on its real worth, said: "It is, in one word, a country worth fighting for, and I am happy to have shown you the rapid progress of circumstances which clearly prove that the frontier shall soon be extended to the northward by the on-

ward march of Anglo-Saxon civilization." Let the current of immigration to the United States be diverted from the West to the North-west, when Minnesota is too densely crowded, and while the Cabinets of Washington and St. James are exchanging diplomatic notes, adventurers from both sides will practically decide the question, and kill the Indians and halfcastes. A railiond will be built from the Red River to the Saskatchewan, and ten years later the mail-coach will pass "La Cache de la Tete Jaune."

> JULES DE LASTEYRIE. [Translated by Em. FENARD.]

Proposed Exploration of Central Australia.

If ever the mystery which overhangs the fate of Leichardt is to be cleared up it must be by some such exploration as that which was suggested in May last before the Royal Geographical Society. On that occasion Dr. Neumayer, who was formerly Director of the Melbourne Observatory, read a paper, in which he proposed that there should be an application of the there should be an exploration of the con-tinent from east to west-from Queenshand to Swan River. In this paper a short account is given of the character of the Australian Continent as far as it is known, nd opinious are expressed as to the prob-ble nature of that part of the interior which has not yet been visited. The whole country, it is remarked, may be considered to consist of two nearly equal portions—that in which the waters drain to the coast, and that in which they flow toward the interior. Concerning this latter portion, Dr. Neumayer proposes that there should be a careful and scientific investigation. Of much of the country we have already received a great deal of information from tuart, Burke, and McKinlay. But the Doctor would start from Queensland, and would cross the routes of those explorers right angles. So far the country would not be entirely new; but to the west of Stuart's tracks the explorers would come on the unknown country, "the interior sert" of the Australian Continent. l'his region, in fact, is the only part of the continent which now remains unexplored. It is here that the vast "desert" or inland sea must exist, if it exist at all; and it is here, in all probability, that the remains of the unfortunate Leichardt expedition would be found. The object of that expe lition was to cross from east to west, and it struck out into the interior for that pur pose. Seeing, then, that the continent has been crossed and recrossed by various explorers to the east of the centre, and that no such remains have been met with, it is probable that the destruction of the party took place to the west, and that ere some discovery of its fate might be

Dr. Neumayer, it is said, gives strong reasons for believing that the country be-tween Stuart's route and Western Australia is not more impracticable than the rest; and foremost amongst those reasons is the almost certain presumption that an exploring expedition would meet with some ex-tensive watercourses, flowing probably into lakes to the north of the Australian Bight, just as the Barcoo River in the East has been found to drain into Lake Eyre and mayer's is one which is also held by other writers; and Mr. Eyre, the explorer, gives us strong reasons for believing in the existence of inland waters to the west, that when he was journeying round the Anstralian Bight, the wind from the north, instead of being dry and hot as before, became moist and cold; whilst he also noticed that large parrots flew from the same quarter towards the sea, as though they had come from a country which was well wooded. Extensive inland waters may

refore yet be discovered. In proposing this new exploration Dr. Neamayer hopes to be supported partly by the mother-country and partly by the colonies. He says that the work can be one—the continent scientifically examined from east to west- in about three years and a half; and he now appeals to the friends of science in England before laying his scheme fully before the people of Australm. At the Royal Geographical Society the proposition has been received most fa-vourably; for it is pointed out that by such an exploration as this, new light would be thrown on the flora and fauna of Australia —ancient and modern—particularly with regard to the distribution of plants and animals through 'the whole breadth of the continent. "The science of terrestrial magnetism and geology," also, it is said, "would necessarily be benefited in an equal degree by an expedition organized on such a scale as to allow of due attention being paid to those branches of science." Such enquiries, it is argued, would be the more certain of bearing fruit from the fact that the extensive scientific labours partly completed and still carried on in the colonies afford as excellent base-

line from which to start. At present there is a lull as far as the colonies are concerned in the matter of interior exploration. Victoria and New South Wales have no object to induce them to extend their investigations beyond their own boundaries; whilst Queensland finds quite a sufficient outlet for her explorfinds quite a sufficient outlet for her explor-ing energy in the country which lies adjac-ent to the northern cosst. There her sett-lers have pushed forward to Somerset, on Cape York, and to Port Burke in the Gulf of Carpentaria, whilst land has also been occupied within the boundary of our own Northern Territory. Several pastoral leases, indeed, have been formally taken up from the Government of this colony under the regulations which were made for letting ways in North Australia two for letting runs in North Australia two for letting runs in North Australia two or three years ago, whilst in other cases there is resson to believe that the Queenslanders are occupying South Australian territory without any authority whatever. In this direction, then, they find abundant scope for their energy, without seeking for fresh fields in Central Australia.

As to our own share in the work of Australian exploration, there is now noth-

As to our own share in the work of Australian exploration, there is now nothing which the colony can be fairly expected to endertake on her own account, expecting an examination of the "No Man's Land" which lies to the westward; and even in this matter, it would seem from the questions of Mr. Neals in the House of Assembly, that private explorers have been obtaining useful knowledge since the time when Major Warburton was turned back by the drought.

As to the exertions of Western Australia, they are now mainly directed to an extension of settlement along the northern coast. The success which has been met with at Nicol Bay seems to be considerable, and so far the Perth people have set an example which we appear to be quite unable to follow in our own Northern Territory. Thus none of the colonies are at the present moment likely to undertake the work which is proposed by Dr. Neumayer. It is reasonable, however to suppose, in the event of the English public subscribing funds for this exploration, the people of Australia would not be backward in giving assistance. As to the exertions of Western Austra-

in giving assistance.

As regards the interest which South
Australia has in the matter, it would be of great importance to the colony if a well-watered route was discovered from Stuart's tracks to the western coast. Such a discovery, in fact, would give an outlet to the interior of this colony, and would connect South Australia with the settlements that are now being established by the pioneers Taking the lowest view of the matter, then, we are deeply interested in the proposal of Dr. Neumayer; whilst if we look at the subject in its broader as-pect we must all feel how important, from a scientific point of view, it would be to solve the one remaining problem in Australian exploration, which now awaits solution in the question as to what is the character of the country which lies between Stuart's tracts and the eastern coast of

A trick upon a Traveler.

On Friday morning last a gentleman employed as traveling salesman for a New York house whose family resides in an interior town of this State, stopped, as many do, weary and travel-stained, at a hotel in this city. He arrived on the 839 train from Detroit, having come from some point far to the westward that day, and tired, weary, dusty, sore, fatigued and disgusted, registered his name, had a room assigned him, and proceeding thereto, sought repose in the quiet arms of Morpheus, dreaming if he dreamed at all, of the trade he should drive with the thritty merchants of the Corn City on the morrow.

morrow.

A merchant of this city, who was a patron of the house to which this particular traveler belongs, happened to be in the hotel that evening at about 9 o'clock, and his eye falling upon the register it alighted upon this particular name. Unfortunate look! Unhappy circumstance! For this merchant was of a jocce turn of mind, a wag, a joker,—one of those men who do all sorts of absurd things, hoping that amusement of some kind will follow. He did an absurd thing to the name, though the occurrences that followed were anything but amusing. What did he do? Why he seized a pen, and in the same hand writing, as near as possible, what did he do? Why he seized a pen, and in the same handwilling, as near as possible, he added to the name of the commercial traveler up stairs the words "and lady." Two small words; but small things are often productive of great results. It is said a dis-I wo small words; but a small tengs are often productive of great results. It is said a dispute about a hog-trough set in motion the succession of events that made Martin Van Buren President, and it is a well-known fact that a well-bucket caused one of the largest and bloodiest wars in Enrope. These two words, "and lady," added to the name of a learning commercial teacher, was the comsleeping commercial traveler, was the occa-sion of an unpleasantness not as terrible to humanity in general as war, but as quite dis-agreeable to this one member of the human imily.

For, as the facts would have it, a brother

For, as the facts would have it, a brother in-law of this commercial traveler, the only brother of the idolized wife of his bosom also a traveler for a New York house—had been that very morning at his (the first commercial traveler's) house in the interior, where he had seen his sister. Auxious to see her husband, he had ascertained he would probably be at Toledo that night, and as fast as steam could carry him he sped hither, arriving on the Hi3O P. at train of the C. and T. He went to one hotel, and then another, and is nally struck the right one. He looked at the register, he saw the name, and he saw alies! neally struck the right one. He looked at the register, he saw the name, and he saw alies the added words, "and hady!" What lady? Not the lady who had a right to travel with him, for that lady, his sister, he left at her home in the pleasant interior town that morning, and as she did not come with him, it was morally impossible that it could be she. The brother in-law knew all about it at once, and being a bigger man than the wretch who was thus shamefully abusing the confidence repossed in him, he determined to surprise him in his sin, and with his good right hand, or rather both hands, and feet, if need be, to chastisc him. Boiling with rage he mounted the stairs, and, without waiting to announce his presence by the regular knock, he applied his presence by the regular knock, he applied his foot to the door, which unable to stand the pressure, as J. N. has it, yielded. In he went; and the sleeping traveler awoke to find himself in the embrace of a strong and

went; and the sleeping traveler awoke to find himself in the embrace of a strong and angry man.

The commercial traveler was somewhat astonished, as may be supposed. He had no time to think; he was assailed so forectonsly as to leave no doubt that the assailant meant to take his life. Herr-sisted. Though small, he is a remarkably active man, and not at all cowardly, and he sailed in. The fight was rather a pretty one. Now one on top and now the other. Now the commercial traveler was under, and anon the brother in-law. Now the brother in-law had the commercial traveler was tearing away savery bits of the brother in-law. Now the commercial traveler was tearing away savery bits of the brother in-law's cheeks. Chairs were smashed, stands and tables were upset, and grouns and sereams, and yells, enough to furnish an ordinary lunatic asylum, proceeded from the room.

There never was such a fight, with the exception perhaps, of the famous free fight in Arkansas, of which it is recorded that an hour after its close a bushel of noses were picked up.

Finally the clerk heard the rumpus and proceeded to the room. It was lucky that he did so, for they had each other by the throat with such a vicious grasp that both must have died in a moment more.

He tore them apart.

"Where is she!" grasped the brother in-law, spitting out three teeth, which, knocked out, were of no use to him.

"She!" asked the commercial traveler, as well as a man could whose upper lip was split: "Who is she!"

"Why the woman registered with you," mattered the brother in-law, tearing away s bit of his left ear and chucking it out of the window.

It is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. The pair proceeded to the register—

bit of his left ear and chucking it out of the window.

It is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. The pair proceeded to the register—the signature and the addition were examined, the cheat was apparent, and harmony restored. The parties left on Saturday morning for the home of the commercial traveler, where they will tarry a while till nature repairs damages. The practical joker was made acquained with the result of his effort. He will not repeat it very soon.—Tilado Blade, Oct. 13th.

A CORRESPONDENT, Writing from Paris, tells the following story: "I was in a hair-dressor's shop a few days ago, when a man entered who offered for sale a large lot of Chinese talls. I mean human hair talls, such as adorn the heads of the subjects of the Celestial Empire. The bargain was soon struck at the low rate of two frances and a half per tall, and the vender was encouraged to bring as many more as he could procure. The hair was coarse and black, and did not seem to me fitted to add to the attractions of any female head, so I inquired to what use it could be put. "Use?" said the hairdresser; 'Soget transpille. I am not anxious about that. There is such a demand for hair just now that we are too happy to buy whatever we can get.' I tell you this story, as it may furnish a useful hint to some of your lady readers, on fashion bent, but still of frugal minds. They will be glad to know that by asking for Chinese talls they may procure chesp hair for ecentry toilets, or more especially for sea-bathing."

Nelson, 29; Burns, 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, and Peel, 32; Woodworth and Davy, 33; Sir Willism Jones and Wellington, 37; Wilbertore, 38; Luther, 43; Addiaion, 44; Wesley and Young, 47; Swift, 49; Baffon, 55; old

The Boxan Carrival.—He who desires to discover a secret, to untie or intimate as intrigue, ask an explanation, or make a declaration, dee, and emmot find time and opportunity in every-day life, counts upon the Carolval. In that week tradition grants absolute liberty and independence of the sex to which the hypocritical adjective of weak is coupled. I assure you that those who are then at Rome may indge whether it deserves the appellation. Ladies and friends meet together, and atterly refuse to be either assisted or watched. I do not speak of husbands, for they cannot even be mentioned; but lovers themselves are carefully discarded. The former submit patiently to their fate; and I have known some who go to bed and sleep through the fively hours of the Corso. For the latter, on the contrary, it is the moment to be awake, and all eyes, if possible. But the second and scidom-used title of the "Barber of Seville" must not be forgotten. The more precantions are justified, the less they are of use. The way in which these masquerades are arranged almost entirely precludes the possibility of discovering what is going on. The idea is generally entertained that when a woman disguises herself, she still tries to appear to the very best advantage. It is not necessary to have either a hump, or the foot of a Chinese beauty, to escape recognition. But at Rome during the Carnival things are understood otherwise. A woman transforms herself into a bundle; and she must literally have no human shape when she goes (or when she went) to sit on the step of Palazzo Ruspoli during the Corso. This step, which has now disappeared, was a footpath running all along the Caffe Nuovo, about \$M. above the level of the Corso. Upon it there was a row of straw chairs, which were occupied by laddes in masks. The people who walked in front of the step thus found in the step thus found in the step than found in the step that so and secret conversation, according to the mutual inclination of the parties. It is obvious, however, that there was one obst But to terminate the exposition of its statutes, I should add that lovers were not always allowed to enjoy this step, or any other of the Carnival revels. If the divinity is obliged to stay at home, either by a confinement or indisposition, or any other motive whatsover, her adorer must not amuse himself either. Whilst the fun is running highest between Plazza del Popolo and Plazza di Venezia, he may take a walk at Campo Vaccino, San Pietro, or the Villa Borghese. And in the evening, in society, when it is bruited about that X—, whose lady-love is in bed with a slight cold, was seen riding alone outside the Ports Angelica, for instance, during the Corso, all the ladies exclaim: What a nice fellow X—— is! he indeed is a good friend!" And if their own happens to be present, with a conselence not quite so spotless, he is sure to receive a glance which plainly says—Take example! Another statute declares that, in case of a misfortune of any kind happening to her family or that of the husband, the other must sacrifice everything—life itself, if need be—to repair it. All this forms a whole which seems, and is in reality, one of the strangest, and contrasts singularly with the usuages of the present day. Still nobody, I think, will prefer the actual system to that then in vigour. The love which, while seeing its own satisfaction, also accepted sacrifices and endured unspeakable torments for the laeffable bappiness of one moment, is noble and sublime; it possesses in itself, I might almost say, some-thing virtuous, like every other voluntary suffering manfally borne.

THE ROMAN CAUNIVAL -- He who d

BATHING IN THE JORDAN. - Making all propriety is scarcely noticed, or, if so, makes no impression. Many are praying on the brink of the river, and others, even in the middle of the stream, heartily embracing and congratulating each other on having reached the goal of their desires. The young assist the old to dress and undress, performing many little acts of kindness and attention. Still crowds come over the plain, unitress, then rush down the bank into the river in living masses. Age and sex are overlooked in this moment of religious excitement; it is only after they issue from the stream that only after they lesue from the stream that they in some measure regain their composure and wonted modesty. A few, I notice, wear white calico dresses, not intended to conceal their persons—which, when wet, they fail of doing—but to be taken to their far-away homes, carefully preserved, and used as shrouds after death. Six or seven strong black fellows are stationed in different parts of the river to prevent accidents from drowning, which sometimes occur—as, for example, last year, two youths, carried away by the stream, perished. Others, I observe, are appointed to dip the timid or assist the aged, which duty they perform becomingly, and stream, pursaised. Others, I observe, are appointed to dip the timid or assist the aged, which duty they perform becomingly, and with the utmost kindness. What a spectacle! There are at this moment hundreds dabbling and plunging in the water, which is from two to four feet deep, and about one-third the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge; hundreds more on the bank, so that I am joetled and hustled in the living crowd. The aim and object of one and all is once in their lives to bathe, not only in the Jordan, but at this ford, where they believe Josus Himself was baptized. Each pligrim, or the head of a family, brings with him or her, a roundish shaped tin, for the purpose of exrying home some water, which is carefully preserved and regarded as holy, being used as a specific for almost all diseases.—Black's "Handred Days in the East."

The Hauson of New York.—At the recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at Northampton, Mass., a paper from Henry Mitchell was read, on the "Tides of Hell Gate.". It goes to show that the two tides entering by Sandy Hook and Hell Gate form there a tide neither the sum, nor more than the sum of the two, but of an intermediate depth. If the tides meet there at the fall it would be different, but one is four hours behind the other, and 65 per cent of the whole tide is the result. Looking at the lacrease of Sandy Hook, it is clear that Hell Gate sets as maid-of-sil-work to the harbor, and sweeps its floors clean. In fact the tidal circulation of Hell Gate is the life-blood of the harbor, and saves it from destruction.

How to Make New Rope Pliable.—Con How to Make New Rope Plable.—Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in handling new rope, on account of its stiffness. This is especially the case when it is wanted for halter and cattle ties. Every farmer is aware how inconvenient a new stiff rope halter is, to put on and tie up a horse with. And new ropes for tying cattle are frequently unsafe, for the reason that they are not pliable enough to keep securely. All this can be remedied, and new rope made an ilmber and soft at once, as after a year's constant use, by simply boiling it for two hours in water. Then hang it in a warm room, and let it dry out thoroughly. It retains its stiffness until dry, when it becomes perfectly pliable.—Oldo Farmer.

LEGAL NOTICES. #

Supreme Court-In Probate. In the matter of the Butate of James Ma

of Honolulu, Island of Cahu, late dee'd.

PPOPER application having been made to the Honorable J. W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Rachel McShane, for letters of administration upon the Estate of James McShane, of Honolulu, Cahu, late deceased. Notice it hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that TUESDAY, the 16th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forencen, is a day and hour appointed for lessring the application for latters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be effered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honoralia.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Sapreme Court.

Deputy Clerk Supreme Honolulu, Feb. 22, 1869.—6-ht

Supreme Court-In Probate. In the matter of the proof of the Will of Andrew Fogo, of Honolulu, Island of Onlin.

deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable J. W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Manuel Palke, for Probate of the Will of Andrew Fogo, of Honolulu, Onhu, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the foregon is cern, that Friday, the ofte day of harm next, at 19 o'clock in the forencon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said Will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court Honse, in the town of Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1869.—5-3t

Supreme Court-In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldsto

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolula, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawamas Gazetts for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all partice concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. B. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. N.

39-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

HEREBY NOTIFY all persons, I that under a Power of Attorney, daily re-corded, I alone am authorized to execute Deeds, Leases, and Contracts, affecting the Beal and Personal Estate of Queen Dowager KALAMA, to collect her rents and dues, and to transact all and every matter of business affecting her interests. feeting her interests.
5-3m CHARLES H. JUDD.

WINDOW CLASS FOR SALE -BY-

L. TORBERT. For Cash.

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Heavy Polished Plate Glass

Plain, Colored and Figured Stained Glass.

Hemp Canvas, No. o TO & LIGHT RAVENS DUCK, Heavy Eavens Duck, Hemp Sail-Twine, Cotton Sail-Twine, Sall Nee

For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO. Pilot and Navy Bread. FOR SALE BY

Columbia River Salmon OF THE CATCH OF 1868.—
In barrels and half barrels.
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GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR.
Extra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from
the New Crop of Wheat of 1868.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO. Patty's English Pie Fruits,

NEW, AND FOR SALE BY 1-3m BOLLES & CO. Pia! Pia!

A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALI-Ry. For Sale by BOLLES & CO. Japan Tea! A SMALL LOT OF THE BUST QUALI-ties, in papers. For Sale by 1-3m HOLLES & CO.

Westphalia Hams! SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER B. C. WYLIE. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar. OCKHOLM PITCH, IN HARRIES and half-barrole. For Sale by lm BOLLES & CO.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO. AVE RECEIVED PER LATE AREI

elible Pencils, a New Invent Syringes, Leaches, etc., etc., otc. Drugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Rotel streets.

Fire Extinguishers!

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FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, orwarded via Panama, or by the Pack C. BREWER & CO.

I BETTER THAN I C (PREPARED IN VACUO.)

The Curative Principle of Sar-saparilla enters largely into the composition of

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bettles of Sarsaparilla.

One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body! So strift is this roundy in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the bland and wrine in six minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with

astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Badway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica. Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillan,) than Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in sucue,) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other resotables possessing creat curative proper-

regetables possessing creat curative proper-ties over Scrofula. Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the com-position of the Renovating Resolvent, pro-duces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract

duces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 ths, of the crude roots. The Inerimatter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and propared under the efficient or pharmacopels formula, is, by Dr. Hadway's process, cast saids as rubbish.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases. Salt Rheum. Pimples, Blotches, Sores and Ereptions of the Skin Humors in the Blood, &c.

One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooths clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and trimsparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pinules, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, &c., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

The first dose that is taken seless on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.

of the following named tively cure the patient:

skin Diseases, Carles of the Bones, Humors in the Blood Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Serofulous Diseases, Serofulous Sphills, Fever Sores, Ulcers Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Rick ets, Scald Read, Sore Legs Cankers, Glandular Swellings White Swellings, Boils, Nodes Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumou Diseharges from the Ear. Opthalmia, Rich, Constitutinal Debit ity, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimple and Biotches, Tamors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuraligis, Chronic Rheamatism and Gout, Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uro Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER KIDNEY and CALCULOUS DISEASES.

EIDNBY and CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, sho a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs—BADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remody that has diseased calculous concretion. Its SOLVENT, disease, likestrapts and toole properties exceed that of any medicine in the world: it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

So serift is the remedy in passing into the sire-colation, that it has been defected in the arrive in an automate after it has been taken; by adding

on the spins, &c. RADWAY'S PILLS be bowels, kidneys, ureter, bladder, causing straining when at stool. 3.

Price of Resolvent, \$1 per built, \$5. Pills, 25 cts. R. R. Relief, \$5 shottle, Grischel Depot, \$7 Madden, M. Y. Sold by all Droggists and Conference.